

In every rank, or great or small,
"Tis industry supports us all."
—Gay.

Government exists in order to ensure the greatest happiness to the greatest number.

THE EVENING ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Vol. VIII.

ST. JOHN'S, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1921.

PRICE: TWO CENTS

FEARFUL TRAGEDY--44 DROP IN FLAMES WHEN HUGE DIRIGIBLE EXPLODES IN AIR

CRITICAL SITUATION REPORTED IN INDIA--MOB RIOTING

LAST OF GOVT. FISH IS GONE

The last of the government fish remaining in Newfoundland will leave the country in a week or so, a steamer having arrived on Tuesday to take it to Mediterranean ports.

There is about ten thousand quintals—some here and some in Port Union. The fish had been stored at Tesser's, where it was packed in the last few weeks and then removed to the Furness Wilby pier, whence it will be loaded.

The steamer is the Nystrand, 200 tons, Capt. Klausen. After unloading a cargo of coal she brought from Glasgow, Scotland, for the Shipping Department, she will load the fish here and then proceed to Port Union and take aboard all that is there.

WIRE FLASHES

Peace With Germany.

Peace between United States and Germany was supposed to be signed by the German government yesterday.

Great Dirigible In Air.

The giant dirigible ZR-2, purchased by United States from Great Britain, took her trial trip early yesterday morning. She is to fly across the Atlantic, repeating the feat of the R-44.

Prime Minister In Canada.

Sir Richard Squires passed through North Sydney Tuesday on his way to Upper Canada on a vacation trip.

British Favor Throne.

Emir Faisal formally ascended the throne of the Irak region of Mesopotamia yesterday, the British High Commissioner to Mesopotamia, being present on behalf of the British government, and according formal recognition of his royalty.

Sir Sam Hughes Dead.

Sir Sam Hughes, former minister of Militia and Defence in the Canadian government, died at his home, Lindsay, Ont., early yesterday morning. He had been sick for some weeks.

Daughter of Churchill Dies.

Marigold Frances, three year old daughter of Winston Churchill, British secretary for colonies, is dead.

England's New Census.

New census of Great Britain shows following figures: England, Wales and Scotland, 42,767,580, as against 40,831,396 in 1911, representing an increase of nearly two million, or over four per cent. The new population of Great London is given as 7,476,168, a gain of over three per cent.

Soldier Bodies Almost Charred by Flames

HOBOKEN, N.J., Aug. 24.—Fire broke out late to-day on army pier No. 5 near which the giant liner Leviathan is docked. The flames spread rapidly and soon enveloped the structure. The bodies of several hundred soldiers, dead, brought from France, are on pier No. 4. The mast and some of the woodwork in the forward part of the Leviathan also caught fire. Fanned by a strong southeast wind the flames soon spread to piers 4 and 6 and the evacuation of all movable property was begun. [Later: All the bodies escaped the flames.—Ed.]

Advertise in The "Advocate"

Let Us Be Careful

Dark potentialities are wrapped up in the message to-day from India.

Mutiny and "open rebellion" has broken out in that land of over three hundred million people.

Mob rioting, destruction of property, killing and general anarchy are reported from far Cathay.

The troops are reported to have fired on the natives, and no doubt fearful carnage has been done. Streets are mere lanes in cities in India, and huge masses squeeze together on them. Machine-gun fire on such masses cannot help doing fearful massacre.

From the vague message it is to be inferred that the outlook is dark and ominous. In truth, it looks like another Indian Mutiny. This has been on the world's table of grave probabilities for some months. All the signs from India have pointed toward such a terrible happening, and it looks dangerously like the fulfilment now.

Nothing could be plainer, now, than the need for great coolness, great statesmanship, great discernment, and great ability to act as the occasion in its true import calls for.

It looks like a repetition of the infamous Amritsar affair.

And another Amritsar affair would lose India to Great Britain.

And Great Britain cannot afford to lose India, in this grave period of reconstruction.

It looks to us like a case of cynical military governors deciding the policy of the British people in India. They—in the person of General Dye—decided British policy at the time of the Amritsar outrage, and an Indian mutiny was stemmed then only by the sternest and most rigorous policy of honesty and fairness.

There are one or two behind-the-scenes causes of this unrest in India. The Russian government is known to have a certain influence on the leaders of the Indian natives. The Russian government has on one or two occasions already in the past two years used that influence to its own advantage in negotiations with Great Britain. It may be something of the same now.

In any case, nothing of a favorable nature can be gained by shooting down the natives of India. It will not strengthen the love of the natives for Great Britain. It will not make the planned visit of the Prince of Wales to India any nearer. It will not strengthen the ties that bind India to the Empire. It will do nothing, in fact, except to create where it is not already a deadly hatred for British rule in India.

If Great Britain wants that—and we do not think that she does—she will allow her liver-stricken colonels in India to decide British policy there.

Let us be careful!

Population Increases

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The population of the British Islands, adjacent to the United Kingdom is 299,194 according to census returns published yesterday. The population of the Indian Empire is 319,975,132, an increase of 1.2 per cent. Union of South Africa, Europeans only 3,522,000, an increase of 19.2 per cent. Australia, excluding full blooded aborigines, 5,425,008, an increase of 1.1 per cent, and of New Zealand, excluding Maoris, 1,218,275, an increase of 20.8 per cent.

Not Signed Yet

Berlin, Aug. 24.—The peace treaty between the United States and Germany was not signed today, as had been intended.

Want Another Dirigible

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Expressions of deep sympathy were voiced by government officials without exception yesterday over the total disaster of the giant airship ZR-2 with the heavy loss of United States and British lives. Secretary Denby immediately forwarded to the British Air Ministry message expressing sympathy of the Navy Department. So far from being discouraged by the disaster naval aviation officials immediately prepared to seek authority for constructing a new airship of ZR-2 type.

Two Dead In Train Wreck

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Aug. 24.—Two persons are dead, two are believed to be dying, from 25 to 35 others are injured, as the result of a wreck on the Rio Grande and Western Railway near Gale, Colorado, early to-day.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

Is It Another Indian Mutiny?

BOMBAY, India, Aug. 25.—A grave situation has arisen in the Malabar district on the west coast of British India where seditious agitators have been working on the religious fanaticism of the ignorant natives. Their activities have resulted in serious mass rioting, bloodshed and destruction of property. Military forces have fired upon the rioters, causing many casualties. Railway lines have been cut, post offices have been robbed and mob law is almost supreme. In several small towns a proclamation has been issued by the British officer commanding the troops in Malabar area. It refers to "Open rebellion prevailing in the district of North Pennar," thirty eight miles south east of Calcutta.

Japan Accepts

TOKIO, Aug. 24.—Japan's acceptance of the invitation of President Harding to participate in the conference in Washington on the Far Eastern questions and disarmament in November next was forwarded to Washington today.

Essay Cause of Explosion

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Naval officers here express the opinion that the wreck of the ZR-2 was due to hydrogen escaping from one of the ship's gas bags and ignited by the exhaust from one of her six motors. What they say that they are unable to understand is how it was possible that a gas leak sufficient to make an explosion could have occurred without it having been discovered through the pressure gauge fitted to each bag.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The ZR-2 was 595 feet long and was built to carry a crew of thirty. Her speed was estimated as 70 miles an hour. The United States Navy was to pay \$2,000,000 for the craft.

AIR LINER BURST INTO FLAMES OVER CITY OF HULL, ENG.

Death Toll is 44 Out of Total Crew of Fifty Seven

Tragedy Sends Shudder of Pity Thru all Christendom—
Two of the Victims Were in St. John's.

HULL, England, August 24.—Seventeen officers and men of the United States Navy, and twenty-seven officers and men of the British Navy, met death to-day in the collapse of the great dirigible ZR-2 over the city of Hull.

Everyone of the United States men on board the ill-fated craft perished, as far as could be ascertained at midnight to-night. The disaster occurred while the ZR-2 was on what was intended to be her final trip before being turned over by her British builders to the United States Navy for her flight across the Atlantic.

The airship set out from Howdon early yesterday, but was prevented by storm from landing last night, and was cruising about to-day making further tests before proceeding to Pulham in Norfolk, where it was intended to moor her. The dirigible was floating easily over this city shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon, all being seemingly well with her, when, according to survivors, a sharp turn was given; her rudder and she swerved in toward the Humber.

Apparently the strain of the turn was too much for her. Crowds, gathered in the streets of Hull, intently watching the movement of the air monster, saw a sudden flash and heard a report of tremendous explosions, violent enough to shake the buildings beneath and break the windows in the city storefronts.

Then the airship appeared to break in two and burst into flames, the crowds beneath, meanwhile running panic-stricken in all directions to escape the wreckage of the falling monster, which it seemed would drop directly upon the city. The fall of the dirigible, however, was into the river close to the shore and its piers, where it settled into the water.

The following British officers are known to have been on board for the flight: Commodore Sir E. M. Maitland, Lieut. A. H. Swan, Lieut. I. C. Little, Lieut. R. S. Montague and Flight Lieut. Thomas.

The United States officers on board were Commander Louis H. Maxfield, Washington; Lieut.-Commander Valentine N. Bieg, of Bryn Hawr, Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Commander Emory Coil of Marietta, Ohio; Lieut. Marcus H. Esterly, Washington; Lieut. Henry W. Hoye, Clearwater, Florida; and Lieut. Charles C. Little, Newburyport, Mass. Air Commodore Maitland, who is reported to have been lost with the ZR-2 was one of the foremost of the British air pioneers and his loss, if confirmed, will be deeply felt.

Many rumours have been afloat for the past few days concerning the stability of the airship, and Commodore Maitland was quoted, whether rightly or wrongly is not known, as saying that the future of lighter-than-air travel largely depended upon the results this airship showed.

Irish Reply Tonight or Tomorrow Morning

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—Eamonn De Valera and his cabinet began to-day according to the subjects to be covered what promises to be a final consideration in reply to Great Britain and it seems that the Sinn Fein reply to Great ed that differences of opinion had Britain's terms for settlement of developed over the nature of the the Irish question. It was expected note. The reply will be delivered that the work would be expedited and at No. 10 Downing street on Thursday the complete draft of the reply day night or Friday morning, it is would be ready for submission to expected here.

Another Big Slump

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Ladies' LOW SHOES

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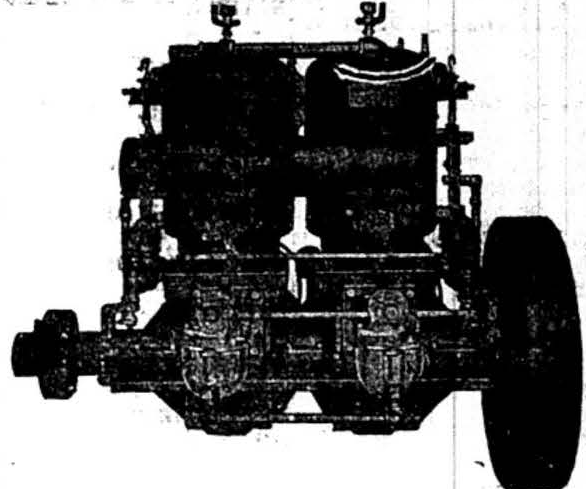
C. J. CARILL, Manager Tor. Nfld. St. John's.

It is estimated that there are 16,000,000 fowls in Japan. The official game of Italy is Rugby. O'italia.—Kingdom of Italy.

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Sailing from North Sydney 2.30 p.m. every Saturday.

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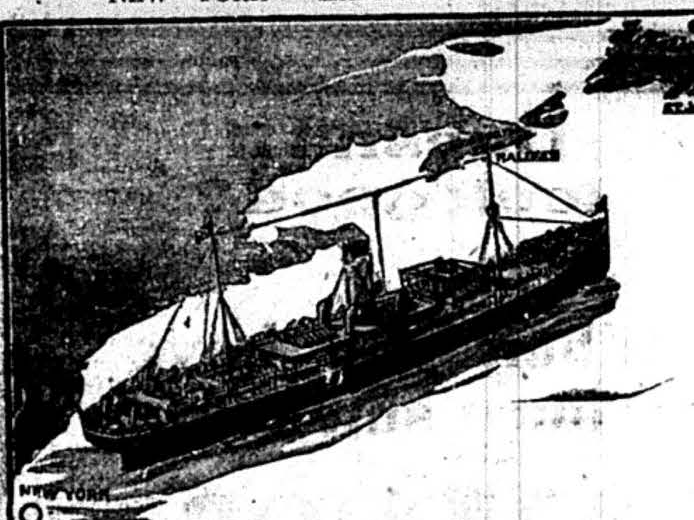
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NEW YORK—HALIFAX—ST. JOHN'S.



The S. S. "ROSALIND" will sail from St. John's on Satur-
day, August 27th, at 1 p.m. sharp.

Passengers embarking for New York must see the doctor
in the ship's Saloon one hour before sailing.

Passengers must claim their return reservations twenty-
four hours previous to sailing.

Through tickets issued to Boston via the Dominion Atlantic
Railway.

Through rates quoted to any port.
For further information re passage, fares, freight rates,
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MEMORIAL SCHOOL NEARING COMPLETION

The beautiful Memorial School erected by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the K. of C. is fast nearing completion. The interior furnishings are being rushed to permit of its being ready for occupation at the re-opening of the Academy which has been deferred till September 12th.

The formal opening will take place on the 12th of October. After schools re-opens some time will be spent in classification of the pupils according to their different grades, as the four large classrooms on the top story are to be occupied by pupils in the four grades of High School. Elaborate preparations are being made by Sisters and pupils to celebrate the formal opening in a manner befitting the occasion.

The new school, when completed, will be one of the most up-to-date of its kind. It will be steam heated throughout, equipped with an auditorium and gymnasium where athletic exercises, calisthenics and general physical training will be practised, and with a modern domestic science school. The teaching of domestic science is a new feature in school management in the Academy. Classes will be held daily, enabling the institution to serve hot lunches to the pupils at a very moderate cost. Parents who wish their children to take advantage of this will find it a great convenience, particularly to those whom distance prevents from going home at noon. Many parents will be glad to hear of this innovation which the domestic science room will render feasible.

The Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, Military Road, needs no commendation from us. The excellent educational advantages afforded by the good Sisters are well known and widely appreciated, and have proved an inestimable boon to the country. We look forward to the accomplishment of even greater things with the added facilities which the present modern equipment affords.

There has been such an influx of pupils during recent years that accommodation was entirely inadequate, and when the Knights of Columbus undertook the erection of a memorial to the fallen heroes of that body, nothing was more fitting than that it should take the form of an educational institution to meet the growing needs of the Catholic girls of the city. His Grace the Archbishop, to whom primarily the credit of this idea must be given, made known to the Council the necessity of greater school accommodation to remedy the congested conditions which prevailed at the Military Road Academy and the K. of C. intimated a desire on their part to meet his wishes. The result is the present K. of C. Memorial School erected at the rear of the Mercy Convent where it commands a splendid view of the city and suburbs, and which will be not only an adornment to the group of buildings surrounding the great Cathedral, but a practical and imperishable monument.

—COMMUNICATED.

Canada's Fisheries 1921

The total value of the fisheries production of Canada in 1920 was \$49,321,217, according to a preliminary report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This shows a decrease from the previous year of \$7,187,262, which is, however, to be accounted for by the general decline in prices experienced during this period. In every catch there was an increase in quantity, amounting to substantial proportions in cases, and the Dominion has reason to be satisfied with the record of the year as recording a steady and maintained development of her wonderful waters.

Salmon continued to hold the premier place among Canadian fish in point of value accounting for a sum of \$15,595,970, or nearly one third of the total value. Lobsters came next with \$7,152,455; cod, \$6,270,171; halibut, \$4,535,188; herring, \$3,337,738; whitefish, \$1,992,107; haddock, \$1,552,680 and mackerel, \$1,126,703. Trout, sardines, smelts, pickerel and pilchards came in the order named between a million and a half million dollars in value.

British Columbia to the Fore.

Her gigantic salmon catch keeps British Columbia to the fore among the provinces of Canada, and in 1920 she continued in the supremacy with a fisheries value of \$22,329,161. Nova Scotia with her fertile sea fisheries assumes second place with \$12,742,659. Following in order are New Brunswick, \$4,223,745; Ontario, \$3,410,750; Quebec, \$2,591,982; Prince Edward Island, \$1,714,865; Manitoba, \$1,249,607; Alberta, \$529,078; Saskatchewan, \$296,472; and the Yukon, \$33,100.

The amount of capital represented in the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers and wharves, etc., engaged in the primary operations of catching and

ATHLETES FOR HALIFAX ARE NAMED

(Concluded from page 8.)

Today's championships, that a special team will be sent to Halifax to represent Newfoundland at the big athletic meet in October.

The team selected to accompany Bell were: H. Skirving, who made a record in the mile; T. Butler, whose work in the 100 yards, 220 yards and quarter mile compare very favorably with Nova Scotian athletes, and F. Phelan who won the Victor Ludorum medal at yesterday's meet.

Besides the above athletes, a manager and trainer, to be appointed later, will be sent, and there is no doubt that all four will give a good account of themselves, and be worthy representatives of Newfoundland in competition with the Canadian athletes.

To President Ayre, the Committee, both field and otherwise, and all who were responsible for yesterday's success, congratulations are tendered. The Sports were brought to a close at 6 p.m. by the playing of the National Anthem by the C.L.B. Band who in charge of Captain Morris were present throughout the afternoon and rendered excellent selections.

MANOA IS HERE FROM MONTREAL

The S.S. Manoa arrived in port at 5 p.m. yesterday from Montreal via Charlottetown.

The ship left Montreal on Friday last, and fine weather was experienced until reaching this coast, when dense fog was met which caused considerable delay.

During the trip a sports programme was carried out which proved very interesting, prizes being presented to the winners by Mr. J. Elliot of Belleville, Ontario. On Sunday a service was held and a substantial collection was taken up, which will be handed to the Grenfell Mission.

Among the passengers are many noted Canadian people who are making the round trip by the steamer.

The Manoa sails again on Saturday at 4 p.m. She brought 700 tons of general cargo and the following passengers:—W. R. Allen, Chas. E. Akhurst, Jenny L. Akhurst, Rev. T. W. and Mrs. Ball, Chas. C. Beahan, Nellie C. Beahan, Elizabeth Beahan, Chas. P. Bingham, Henry Bell, Chas. Y. Caesar, Robert Currie, Julia M. Curtis, David Currie, Myrtle Currie, Sarah H. Grouchy, Margaret Coughlan, Mary Coughlan, Mark B. Copley, Catherine R. Casey, Mary J. Casey, J. K. Dissett, Thomas C. Riley, Rosina Rod, Wm. Scott, Gertrude Sweeney, Nelson Snider, Evelyn Smool, Samuel Smool, G. M. Wilson, H. Wilson, L. C. Wilson, Mary H. Wilson, Margaret Wilson, Emma K. Dissett, Mary B. Duggan, Frank Duggan, W. E. Duggan, Helen M. Dickson, Lucy Dickson, John Elliott, Mrs. A. L. Grant Herbert Gadsden, Dolcie Harbin, Marion S. Houston, Annie L. Houston, Edith L. Horter, G. T. Jenkin, Elizabeth Jenkin, Henry F. Ketcheron, Edw. G. Launder, Edith L. Launder, Miss McBrearby, M. McBrearby, Eug. D. Montgomery, M. L. Montgomery.

Shipping Notes

The Digby sailed from Liverpool Tuesday evening with 400 tons cargo.

The S. S. Canadian Sapper sailed from Montreal yesterday morning.

landing the fish during the year 1920 was \$29,663,359. The number of employees engaged in these operations was 57,660. In fish canning and curing establishment there was a sum of \$20,512,265 invested, and these plants gave employment to a total of 18,499 work people.

M. PECKHAM

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Veal, Pork and
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Puddings and Sausages,
Corned Beef, Vegetables and Fish a
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Believe Answer Will Be Refusal

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—Belief was expressed here to-night that Dan Breen's answer to the proposals of Premier Lloyd George for peace in Ireland will be a refusal of the terms but that the refusal will be followed with arguments seeking to induce Lloyd George to continue negotiations. This belief was considered to be substantiated by the fact that two of the Under Secretaries from Dublin Castle, Messrs. Cope and McMahon, had talked to-day with Robert C. Barton and Edmund J. Duggan, two prominent members of Dan Breen's. The conference lasted several hours and is thought to have concerned the continuation of the truce in the event of the rejection of the Government terms.

Gives Number of Starving Peasants

RIGA, Aug. 24.—The number of peasants threatened with starvation in the Volga region, is now placed at thirty million by a Moscow wireless despatch. Of this number 9,500,000 are children. Several instances of hungry families committing suicide in groups are reported from Tartar villages, where, according to the despatches, peasants seal up their rooms, light fires in stoves, close up the chimney and await asphyxiation. Moscow announces that in the Government of Stavropol and in the Tatar Republic the government's situation is becoming very serious and threatens to become even worse than that in the Volga region.

Turks Bring Down Plane

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—A British airplane which was making a practice flight on Saturday last was brought down within the Turkish lines at Gelveh, thirty five miles southeast of Iamid. Its pilot and observer were made prisoners by the Turks who affirmed they were making a reconnaissance in it for the Greeks. The Turks also declared that the flight was proof that the British were assisting the Greeks. As the Turks are refusing to liberate the pilot and observer, the British are expected here to make reprisals against the Turks. British warships have been dispatched to the Black Sea.

Says Aid Offered As Lever

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Russia will be compelled to demand British and French famine aid and the Pravda of Moscow, because these countries have agreed to assist only on condition that the Soviet Government recognize the debts of the former Russian regime, amounting to several million gold roubles. The newspaper, which is quoted in a Reuter despatch, says the government would prefer to purchase the necessary food itself at a cost of one hundred million roubles, rather than pay even the interest on these roubles.

Mutiny on High Seas

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Two water tenders and firemen, one of them a negro, from the steamship Alliance, which arrived to-day from Christobel, were held in \$1,000 by United States Commissioner Stanton in Hoboken on a charge of threatening the ship's officers and inciting to mutiny. The Alliance arrived with twenty marines on board, transferred at sea from the battleship Connecticut, at the request of Captain Stone who feared open mutiny among the crew, which, he said, had been disorderly during a large part of the voyage.

CAUTION SAYS

While it is easy to do so, why not order the fire policy that means so much when ill-luck overtakes you? Rates are low to-day. Percie Johnson, The Insurance Man.

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Do you want your literature and stationery printed promptly, artistically and at right prices? If so, send along your order. The Union Publishing Co. will print anything for you, from a Catalogue to a Business Card, finished in the neatest style. That's why keen business men who appreciate value are sending us their work.

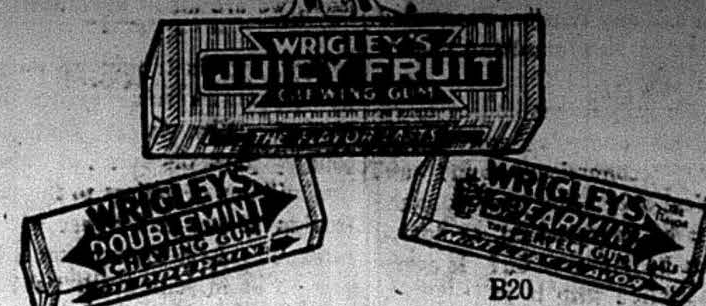
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Won't Resist, They Promise

PANAMA, Aug. 23.—The Panama Government has notified the State Department in Washington that Panama will not resist by force the demands of the United States that Costa Rica be permitted to occupy the disputed territory. President Parras of Panama made this statement to the Associated Press to-day.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

Not Signed Yet

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—The treaty of peace with the United States was signed at one o'clock this afternoon. On our hearts and over our lives Shadows may sometimes fall: But the sunshine is never wholly dead, And the skies are boundless over-head, And God is over all.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED

Monarch Wool

MONARCH FLOSS, one ounce balls

White, Oriental Blue, Rose,
Copenhagen Blue, Heather.

MONARCH DOWN, two ounce balls

Black, White, Turquoise, Oriental Blue, Copenhagen Blue, Lavender, Purple Buff, Rose, Golden Brown, Jade, Emerald, Pink, Strawberry, American Beauty, Cardinal, Old Rose.

Ayre & Sons



Saum, Cuique—To every man his own.

THE EVENING ADVOCATE

Official Organ of the F.P.U. in Nfld.
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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W. F. COAKER - - - FOUNDER
ALEX. W. MEWS - - - EDITOR
R. HIBBS - - - - - MANAGER

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1921.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth
e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour—
The path of glory leads but to the
grave!—Gray

Let Any Answer

We ask any sensible, open-minded man in Newfoundland a question:

Is the present method of marketing this country's staple product a sane, economically-sound and practical one? Is it good enough? Can it be improved on, or does it need to be improved on? Is everyone satisfied with it as it is?

We'll put the question in another form.

Does this country get out of her fish industry all that might be gotten out of it? Do we get the maximum of the fishery's value? Might we get more? And if we might, who gets it now and why?

Of course, everyone agrees that the fishery is the staple industry of the country. Everyone agrees that the fishery is the very backbone of the island—and without that backbone the country would be like a man without a spine. That is plain, of course.

If that is the case, it ought to be plain that it is vitally necessary to get out of it every copper and every ounce that it is possible to get.

But we don't get the greatest value possible—we don't get anything near it!

This wealthy, independent country, having money to throw away, can afford to give to our foreign buyers the flea-bite of about five million dollars a year as a present.

We do give it to them. What else do we do? They get it. And we make no protest, and no effort to stop it. That means that we give to them, does it not?

And who, that it is pointed out, will stand up and agree with the policy of giving our foreign buyers and our dear, obliging brokers and middlemen the paltry sum of five million dollars?

What, no one stands up?

But there must be some who believe in relieving our purses of this money. They fought hard enough against the attempt to end it. Where are they now?

We have many thousand sturdy, hard-working fishermen in this country who catch fish and cure it. They do it, presumably, in order to get a living out of it. We do not suppose that they do it for fun. Now, fishing is hard work. And to engage at fishing a man has to keep himself in good condition—he must have plenty of good, nutritious food, and he must have warm and cold-proof, water-proof clothing. And he must have a house to live in.

We suppose that everybody agrees that they must also have enough over and to spare, to rear a family, to pay church fees, to

subscribe to a paper, and to purchase a few luxuries to live upon an existence which at best is none too good? We do.

The Advocate does. The Advocate believes from the bottom of its soul that the fishermen of this country, who are the economic backbone of this country, should get as a return from their labor at least a fair and decent living. If they don't, then it is only the naked truth to say that their life is not worth the living. If they are to get merely enough food to keep their bodily machines going while they catch fish, then they are no higher than the beasts of the forest, and the sensible thing would be to become as "the flowers of the field—they toil not neither do they spin." But if they toil, then in the name of all that is just and decent, let them have the worth of their toil.

All right. If they are to get a fair and decent living out of the fishery of this country, it becomes immediately necessary to get the full value for the product of their labor.

In short, it is vitally necessary to get the most, in the foreign market, for our fish that it is possible to get. Does anyone deny that?

Then, we take it that so far at least, we are all in agreement.

Now, why is it that we do not get the entire value of our fish exports. Why is it that this country pays the sum of about five millions of dollars to the poor foreign broker and buyer as an extra reward for his supreme kindness to us in selling our fish?

Certainly it is not because there is anyone in the country so insane and so mad as to do it deliberately. The thing is quite unintentional. It is the result of the vicious economic laws by whose guidance we have been marketing our catch of fish.

That's it. It is the marketing. There's where the weak spot is. That is the weak link in the chain of our fish industry.

Tell us, is it sensible and the policy of sane, hardheaded men to toil and sweat to catch a fish, only to market it in such an outgrown, antiquated one-sided way as to cause the cream of it to flow into the wide-mouthed jugs of the foreigner?

Tell us, is it the principle of honest, sincere men that the producer of an article should get less, and very much less, than the dealer, the broker of it?

We will answer that question ourselves. It is not. It is far far from being sane, practical and sensible. It is crazy, mad, and crude.

We put it to the intelligent men of this country: is it not a fact that, after laboring and toiling, in the literal sense of the words, for a whole summer on the heavy bosom of the deep, catching fish, the sane idea is to get the best value for the fish that it is possible to get?

Of course it is!

So far so good. We agree, first, that those engaged in the fishery should get not only enough to keep them alive, but enough to make the difference in their lives and the lives of the beast of the field at least discernible; we agree that it is only just and sensible to get the best value out of the fishery that it is possible to get; and we agree that we are not now getting the best value out of the fishery; and we agree that the reason for that lies in our methods of marketing that fish.

Plainly, then, the core of the whole trouble is the marketing question.

You see, this great industry of the fishery is divided into two phases—two sections. And there are two entirely different classes of men engaged at them. The class engaged at one phase confines itself to that phase, and the other way about. The phases are,

1, catch and cure; and, 2, marketing.

So far as our present argument is concerned, the first part of that is done all right now. At least, we can say that the fish is caught and cured.

But it remains to be marketed, for it is a criminal waste of time to catch and cure fish if it is not to be marketed.

All right. We're getting nearer to it. We have caught one million, five hundred thousand quintals of fish, which we must place on the market. And which, bear in mind, we must place on the market in such a way as to give us the very best value of it. That is the rub. We want the very best value of it. That is where the whole fuss arises. If we were satisfied with our present return, there would be no need or desire to talk about or worry over the marketing question. We would take what we got for the fish, and shut up and sleep for the rest of the year. But because we want and want so hard as not to be balked, to improve our lot, and the lot of those of our children who have been born into toil and hardship, we insist, now, that we get the most for our fish that the fish will bring.

With that in mind, then, we look at the price that our own merchant pays us, and then at the price the merchant gets from the foreign buyer. And then we look at the price paid by the foreign consumer. And, lo and behold, we discover a great discrepancy! Some millions of dollars have disappeared as completely as though in thin air.

We turn suspiciously to the local merchant. But no; he didn't get it—at least, the big bulk of it. He was himself squeezed. Then where did it go? It went out of the country, never to return. And our toil and our labor and our heart-sickening worry and planning have returned us—a few millions less than it should.

The evil is competition, friends. The evil monster into whose gaping maw goes our hard-earned millions passes by the name of "Competition." He has been described as "The Life of trade." That may be so, friends. That may be so. It is certain that he is not the life of the people.

He has insidious ways of working. He has an enormous maw, and it must be filled just so as long as we let him live. Until we slay and lay him low, he will continue to consume the products of our sweat and toil, for he knows no end to his appetite.

Yes, he has insidious ways. And he is the worst deceiver in the world to-day. His father has a name even more imposing than himself—he is called "The Struggle for Existence, or Survival of the Fittest." Between them they cause a frightful amount of suffering, misery, murder and woe. The gentleman who is to be the fatal knight to them is known, to those who are already aware of his existence, as "Cooperation," and his father is named "Mutual Aid."

The competition, so far as the fishery is concerned, exists with the fish exporters. There is competition to sell their fish to the foreign buyers. Each man is a separate, independent, aggressive fighting organization out to feather his own nest. Each is not concerned with all the rest, and his only aim is, to get clear of his own fish before the others get clear of theirs. The result is, naturally, overstocked markets. These separate fighting organizations rush their fish into market, and if the market is already supplied, that brings the price tumbling down. Because, you see, the fish is sent on consignment—sent on spec., to be plain.

It gets over on the other side. It will last only a certain time. There is much fish there already,

There is more on the way over. There is more still in Newfoundland. And, with all this, there is a set of clever, shrewd, intelligent business men there knowing the exact state of affairs.

Is it any wonder that the price of fish tumbles, and this country loses millions where she should gain millions?

And what is the remedy? Hon. W. F. Coaker's remedy—Nationalization.

Nationalize the marketing of fish. Take it out of the hands of these separate, competing organizations and place it in the hands of a board composed of sane levelheaded men who know the marketing business, and all its branches.

This board purchases from the merchants all the fish that they purchase from the fishermen. The board pays the merchants some set fee per quintal—say twenty cents a quintal, or whatever would be set. The merchant's function ends there.

The actual marketing will be done by the board through its agents right on the spot. Outright sales will be made. Brokers will be eliminated and cleared once and forever from the scene.

Fish will be sent to market in accordance with the demand for it—the big policy will be to fit supply to consumption.

Eventually the board will have its own storing plants, facilities, etc., so that this fitting of supply to demand may the more readily be accomplished, so that, in other words, it may be the more possible to regulate the law of supply and demand.

It is the only thing that can save this country the huge amount she is now losing through antiquated methods of marketing, through competition, and through general crudeness and incompetency in marketing.

Separate Treaty

It may not generally be known why Germany and United States should have to sign a separate peace treaty to terminate the war between them. The Allies and Germany signed up years ago.

The reason lies in the fact that of the allies only United States has not accepted the League of Nations, and the peace treaty was incorporated in the League of Nations, or the League incorporated in the treaty, according to your politics.

America could not accept one without accepting the other, and as she could not accept the treaty alone she rejected both together, and drew up a separate treaty of peace between herself and Germany. Until yesterday, when the separate treaty was signed, the two countries were technically at war.

The intertwining of the treaty

and league was the work of Woodrow Wilson, then president of United States. He had left America for the other side against the wishes of the American people, and had returned. Upon his return he had received fresh and unmistakable proof of the antagonism of the American people to the League of Nations; but even then he would not give in.

Upon returning once more to Europe he had the treaty and league incorporated in the one document in such a way that one could not be considered or accepted or rejected without the other. He did not think that the Senate would actually reject the treaty.

Were Here

Because we are all more or less provincial, we of St. John's will feel more deeply the sad and tragic death of the two American aerial adventurers of the ZR-2 over Hull, England, yesterday, than, perhaps, the death of the other no less heroic men.

Lieut.-Commdr. Emory Coil and Lieut. Charles C. Little have been in St. John's, and at the time of the arrival of the U. S. Blimp C-5 were prominently in the public eye. Commander Coil was in charge of the ill-fated blimp, arriving on her from the long trip from Mineola Point, New York, while Lieut. Little came a few days before that on the U. S. S. Chicago, in charge of the reception squad which had things ready for the arrival of the airship.

It seems only yesterday since the beautiful looking blimp floated in between Signal and Cuckhold hills, over Quidi Vidi and gracefully down to Pleasantville Field. It seems but yesterday that the waiting crowd rushed in upon the blimp and seized the hands of the flushed aviators. It seems but yesterday that the writer of this article grasped Commander Coil by the hand and, with the Associated Press correspondent, then here, went with him to the U. S. S. Chicago lying at Harvey's wharf.

It does not seem to be any length of time since Lieut. Little nearly lost his life by jumping nearly thirty feet from the blimp, that early afternoon when she burst her moorings and floated up and away over Signal Hill and out to sea to sink and be lost forever. The laughing indifference of the brave argonaut at that time is still fresh in the memory.

And now they are both dead. Well, the air, which was their friendly field of adventure, has claimed them—but not before they had done much to conquer her and render her impotent before the strength, ingenuity and courage of man, the Conqueror of the Elements.

More than these two of whom Newfoundland may regard as her own special proteges are now

IDLINGS

BY THE OFFICE LOAFER.

I WANT to

TAKE THIS, my

FIRST OPPORTUNITY,

OF BOOSTING the

CITY COUNCIL on

ACCOUNT OF its

PROGRESSIVE STEP in

DECIDING TO raise

A MILLION dollar

BOND LOAN right

HERE IN the

CITY

FOR CITY

IMPROVEMENTS.

THAT'S THE stuff!

GOODNESS KNOWS, the

IMPROVEMENTS ARE

NEEDED. Citizens

HAVE BEEN so

DISGUSTED AND

DISCOURAGED OVER

THE BACKWARDNESS

AND SLOTH of

THE TOWN that

THEY HAD gotten

IN THAT dangerous

STATE OF hardly

CARING WHAT

HAPPENED TO the

BURG.

NOW THEY have

THEIR OLD hopes

REVIVED,

AND STIMULATED by

THE COUNCIL'S action

IN THIS connection.

SAY WHAT you

LIKE, THIS is a

FRIGHTFUL CITY to

LIVE IN.

IT'S DIRTY, filthy,

DUSTY, MUDDY,

dead. Brave, unaffected Alcock,

first flier of the Atlantic; quiet,

taciturn, brave Hawker, first

essay of the adventure—these

are both dead, and both of them

died in harness. And now Coil

and Little are dead.

Newfoundland mourns them.

I THANK YOU.

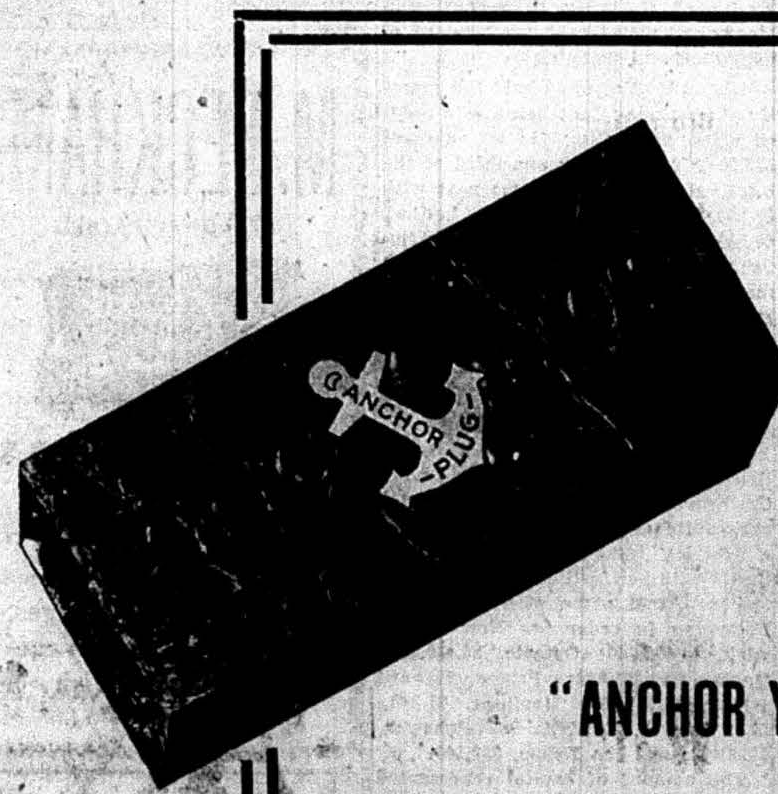
SMOKE, CONGESTED,
IRREGULAR, SLOTHFUL,
UNPROGRESSIVE, ANTEQUATED,
ANCIENT, OUT-OF-DATE,
AND EVERYTHING else
THAT THERE is
BUT I can't just
NOW THINK of
WHENEVER THE
COUNCIL WAS reminded
OF THAT fact,
OR THOSE facts,
IN THE past, it
RETORTED THAT it
HAD NO money and,
NATURALLY, HAVING
NO MONEY, could
DO NOTHING.
WELL, WHILE there
WERE MANY things
WHICH WOULDN'T cost
ANYTHING
WHICH COULD have
BEEN DONE, it
IS NO doubt the
CASE THAT the big
THINGS COULDN'T be
DONE
BECAUSE OF "no funds."
BUT NOW, if this
MONEY IS raised,
THAT OLD, old
ONE WILL be laid
LOW.
AND THERE will be
NO EXCUSE for the
COUNCIL.
AND SO, fellow
CITIZENS,
WE MAY hope once
MORE
FOR A decent
CITY
IN WHICH to live,
AND HAVE something
ON WHICH to build
OUR HOPES.
AND SO,
WHOO!
FOR A better city!
I THANK YOU.

Doesn't it
look good?

When you have
once smoked
ANCHOR
You'll sure

"ANCHOR YOUR PIPE TO A GOOD SMOKE"

Imperial Tobacco Co.
(Newfoundland) Ltd.



SILESIAN TROUBLE MAY CAUSE ANOTHER WAR IN EUROPE, SAYS COL. F. H. SIMONDS

If Rich Polish Territory Taken From Germany, He Says, That Nation Will Never Rest Until She Regains Lost Wealth

By FRANK H. SIMONDS
WASHINGTON, Aug.—The persist-
ence of the Upper Silesian trouble, the
most disturbing single element in the
European situation of the moment,
should surprise no American observer
of foreign affairs for the simple reason
that Poland, taking the "larger
question, of which the Silesian affair
is but one of the many phases, is and
will remain for the future the gravest
menace to European stability.

It would be a mistake to charge the
responsibility for this to the Poles
themselves. In the past three centuries
they have been almost habitually the
victims rather than the authors of
European disorder. Yet the fact remains
that the situation in which the
Polish race finds itself, its relation
to its neighbors and its importance
to France, in the new European
adjustment, combine to make it a
source for future dangers even greater
than that traditional Eastern question
out of which arose the world war.

Since this situation exists and will
continue, there is reason for a brief
examination of the Polish question, as
it now rises once more to trouble
world peace. Looking first at the general
European situation one can per-
ceive that, aside from Polish matters,
there is gradually coming about an ad-
justment, which might easily be of
long duration. True there remain
many disputes between rival countries
disputes between the Italians and the
Southern Slavs over Adriatic front-
iers, between the Greeks and Italians
over Albanian marches and Aegean
Islands. Between the Hungarians and
their several neighbors, who have taken
from the Magyar state provinces
which contain Rumanian, Slovak and
Serbo-Croat majorities. There is a
Bulgarian question for Serb, Rumanian
and Greek alike. There is a
Turkish question for the Greeks.

Looking at the centre of Europe
there is the familiar problem of Aus-
tria, which is seeking, by almost
daily demonstration, to arrive at union
with Germany. The new Bohemian
state, too, has a German minority,
which accepts with ill-grace incor-
poration in the Czech-Slovak nation.
In a word, all around the edges of the
new countries, or of the newly ex-
panded small states, there is friction,
there may well be readjustments and
time alone can bring about real stability.
Yet aside from the Austrian
issue, conditions are plainly approach-
ing a condition of stabilization. The
several treaties, the arrangements
between small countries, these give
solid basis for hope.

Moreover, when one looks at the
larger states, the situation is even
more promising. Italy has at least

established her guards on the crests
of the Alps from Fiume to the Swiss
frontier. Italia Irredenta, that source
of many wars in the last century has
disappeared as an issue. If there are
now Slav and German minorities with-
in Italian frontiers, as the recent elec-
tion showed, their claims do not now
constitute a European menace. The
Treaty of Rapallo between the Jugo-
slav and the Italian has, on the
whole, been accepted on both sides
of the new frontier and has brought
an end to intrigue by Italy and in-
creasing threat by Slav.

As to France, she has returned to
the Rhine and with the reconquest of
the "lost provinces" has, like Italy,
started with an issue which has been
in the back of all French minds ever
since the Treaty of Frankfurt. Real
peace between Germany and France
was impossible while Germany held
Strasbourg and Metz. But with France
returned to her own, this basis for
trouble is eliminated. To be sure
there is the German hope of recon-
quest. But one may take present Ger-
man threats with a grain of salt.
Seated on the Rhine and the Sarre
France has an immensely fertile
frontier. To attack, Germany must
now invade, not alone through Bel-
gium, but also through Holland, as
some of her generals urged in 1914,
and this means adding Dutch and Bel-
gian armies to French, and almost in-
evitably insures the reappearance of
Britain on the Continent. Even the
Sarre Basin, which is a thorny prob-
lem, can be disposed of when the hour
arrives, thirteen years hence, without
necessarily constituting a cause for
war.

The simple fact is that the geograph-
ical settlements of the Paris confer-
ence in the west and south, despite all
the outcry which they have occasioned,
represent a gain for European ex-
pansion as well as for racial integrity.
Certainly economic adjustments be-
tween the Succession States of Aus-
tria are essential, must come, but
deduction again being made for Aus-
tria, reasonable solutions are not im-
possible. Accepting for the moment
the view that the reparations issue has
passed out of debate, European peace
would seem probable, were the west-
ern obstacles alone to be considered.

But it is at this moment that the
Polish question takes on its true sig-
nificance. We may believe that Ger-
many, in the end and with reluctance,
might accept the Alsace Lorraine
decision of the Treaty of Paris, because
the present and the future dangers of
challenging it are enormous, would
not it be impossible to bring Germany again
into collision with the nations which
defeated her in the recent war, all of
whom have a debt of honor to France
as far as the question of Alsace-Lor-
raine is concerned. We may believe
that the western frontier of Germany
would be accepted by Germans, as well
as by Frenchmen and Belgians, just as
it seems probable that what consti-
tute the natural frontiers of Italy will
stand the test of time.

But can any German accept the
Polish settlement? Let us concede at
once that this settlement, so far as
it has been made, represents an in-
justice to the Poles, rather than to the
Germans. The partition of Poland,
engineered by Frederick the Great, was
one of the supreme political crimes of
all history. The steady colonization
of Germans on territory which was
clearly Polish has represented only
the second step in the wrong done the
Polish people. If Upper Silesia,
whole or in large part is retained by
Germany, more Poles will still live
under German rule than Germans
within the frontiers of the new Polish
republic.

But this does not in the least change
the fact that the Treaty of Paris set
Prussia in half. It separated East
Prussia from the main mass of the
old Hohenzollern Monarchy, thrusting
the notorious Danzig "corridor" north-
ward. In giving the Poles Posen, a
province in which the Slav majority
was overwhelming, the Paris Confer-
ence made Berlin almost a frontier
city, granted that only a portion of
the Silesian mineral fields fall to it,
and ultimately, Germany will lose a
considerable source of wealth and a
portion of her resources for modern
war, which is founded upon coal and
iron, beyond all else.

Every German statesman from Frederick
the Great onward, has spoken of
all other problems of his country as
minor, by comparison with the Polish
question. To believe that sixty or
seventy millions of Germans will per-
manently endure a situation in which

their country is divided by the Dan-
zig strip, will accept the loss of Dan-
zig, Posen, Thorn, Bromberg, to say
nothing of other lands that may be
lost in Upper Silesia, is to believe
what is on the face of it impossible.
Moreover, whatever be the expansion
of Poland in the next two or three
decades, whatever the gain in con-
solidation and reintegration, Poland
cannot hope to be a match for the Ger-
many which must presently become
again a world power.

In this situation the French policy
makes itself felt. France, too, with a
prospective forty millions of people,
a few decades hence, cannot resign her
self to impotence in the presence of a
Germany of seventy, setting out on a
new career of conquest, with Poland
as the first objective and the whole of

Middle Europe as an attractive arti-
fact, to be eaten leaf by leaf. Grant-
ing that the restored Germany might
long delay an attack in the west, giv-
ing its dangers, the time might well
come even there when British inter-
vention would have no peril, no threat
for a Germany expanded to cover all
the lands between the Vistula and the
Rhine and between the Baltic and the
Black Sea.

Following 1870 French policy sought
only possible counterweight to Ger-
many, a man menace. France could not
then stand alone against Germany, she
must to-morrow. The British alliance
will not suffice, for Britain does not
and will not maintain an army based
upon conscription. In 1914 Britain
could only get four divisions to Mons
sure French safety, to take off enough

strength. In August, she had but six at the
Marne in September, and the seventh
did not reach Belgium until October.
This small but infinitely precious re-
inforcement, moreover, was not suffi-
cient to bridge the gap between Ger-
man and French effectives.

There, after all, is the naked truth
of the new European situation. French
safety depends upon Polish strength.
If France is to be insured against a
new German menace, that insurance
must be found in Poland. But to ob-
tain the Polish insurance, France is
bound to lend all her assistance to
the Poles, she must stand with them
against the Russians, as she did in
the crisis of last summer, when Wey-
land and Jusserand went to Warsaw,
and she must stand with them in Upper
Silesia. Every ounce added to the
weight of Poland is an ounce taken off
the burden of France on her own
frontiers when Germany regains her
strength.

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- 10 " JEY'S FLUID.

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STEER BROS.**Silesian Trouble May Cause Another
War In Europe, Says Col. F.H. Simonds****If Rich Polish Territory Taken From Germany, He
Says, That Nation Will Never Rest Until She Re-
gains Lost Wealth**

(Continued from Page 5)

for in Germany and will remain. The greatness of Prussia was founded on the seizure of Silesia and the partition of Poland. Berlin, the Prussian, as well as the German capital, is an open city barely a hundred miles from the new Polish boundary post. East Prussia is divided from Pomerania by the Danzig corridor and Danzig is one of the truly great German cities, lost to Germany, while Königsberg, which has a peculiar hold upon Prussian sentiment is now the capital of an enclave in Slav territory.

Now British policy, as contrasted with French, has always looked at the question of peace. France has sought and seeks security. Britain, secure within her islands, aims at such adjustments in Europe as will avoid any war and above all, any war which may affect Britain. A century and a quarter ago British policy consented to the last partition of Poland, because it was a detail in obtaining Prussian and Austrian assistance in the war against the French Revolution, which was a menace to British security. At Paris, two years ago, Britain was ready to make any sacrifice of Polish interests to avoid the certainty of a latter German challenge to the Versailles settlement.

The American must clearly grasp the essential difference in objective of the Briton and of the Frenchman, to see the truth in the latest European affair. Britain desires to avoid another Continental war, so perilous to her commerce and her industry. In any war between Germany and France she would almost inevitably be dragged in, as she was before, because a victorious Germany at Calais and Antwerp would be a deadly peril for her. But such a war is almost inescapable, if Poland be erected into a state, occupying most if not all of the truly Polish lands which were stolen by the Prussians under Frederick the Great and have been held in political servitude and against the will of their inhabitants ever since.

Recall British policy in the Balkans and the parallel is illuminating. The British under Beaconsfield were always ready to turn back Christian populations to Turkish butchers, because British policy aimed at restraining Russian advance upon Constantinople and the Christian populations of the Balkans, being mainly Slavs, seemed to British eyes certain to become tools of Russian ambition. British policy in the Baltic to-day is quite like British policy in the Near East in the days of the Congress of Berlin.

At Paris the British were ready and eager to make Poland the sacrifice essential to insure a going peace. They fought both the French and the Americans successfully, seeking reductions of the territories assigned to Poland, because they saw in such assignments the certainty of a later German war, which would involve the rest of Europe, almost inevitably. And they were just as ready to sacrifice Poland to Russia, when the Red armies approached Warsaw and European stability seemed endangered by the Bolshevik invasion.

French policy, on the contrary, supported by the Poles in all cases, not primarily because there was a profounder French appreciation of the imminent justice of the Polish claims, but because Poland was a factor, a vital factor in French security. As for the Americans they wandered between the two policies, on the whole seeking larger concessions for the Poles than were allowed, because Mr. Wilson adhered to his Fourteen Points, of which self-determination was one of the nearest to his heart. In the end it was Lloyd George who prevailed upon the President to reduce the Polish corridor and provide a plebiscite for Upper Silesia, originally assigned to the Poles.

To-day in Upper Silesia, British policy follows the same course. It will necessarily continue to follow it. The more that is taken from Germany, irrespective of the moral claims of Germany to it, the more certain Ger-

many is, when she becomes strong, to seek to recover the lost ground. But such an effort spells a new European war. Therefore, the British deem it the wise course to take as little as possible from Germany. Even the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France found British—unofficial—opposition before the Armistice and finds present critics to-day, for precisely the same reason.

A week ago I dwelt upon the other phase of Britain's policy, the desire to restrain France, become the greatest military power in Europe, the return to the traditional policy of the balance of power. This, too, is a dominating influence, but beneath all else lies the British instinct to avoid war by concessions, concessions which may sacrifice principles to practical considerations, but serve an obvious and unmistakable purpose.

It remains true, however, and here is the source of much contemporary British criticism of French policy, that the solution which has so far been arrived at in the matter of Poland, negatives all British purpose and wish. To be sure Poland has not acquired all that France, or even the United States, as represented by President Wilson, would have assigned to her at Paris, but she has enough to insure German pursuit of revenge, of a new European settlement. Her frontiers can be maintained against Germany, when Germany recovers, only by force and by the force of France as well as of Poland. Even this force, will not, in the long run, restrain Germany from trying to regain what she has lost of her old stealings. And this means a new Continental war.

Take the British view from the British standpoint. Before and during 1914, Russia supported Serbia. Serbia was in dispute with Austria, the merits of the dispute are clear, but they are unimportant, as a consequence of this dispute came the Sarajevo tragedy, the Austrian ultimatum, the decision of Russia to support Serbia of Germany to back Austria, of France to remain faithful to her Slav ally. Then came the invasion of Belgium and finally Britain was driven into a war, which in its origin did not touch her at all, that is in its apparent origins. While the question was Serbian, Sir Edward Grey manifested actual sympathy with the Austro-German case. While it was still Russo-German, he stood unmoved. Even when it became French half of his Cabinet were cold, but become Belgian, it became British.

Now here, beginning under the British eyes, is a new condition quite com-

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parable with the old. The British are not interested in the frontiers between Poland and Germany. They are not prepared to fight to sustain Poland, either against Germany or against Russia—just as the United States is not. But French policy makes an eastern policy a western question. If Germany acts against the Poles, France will move against the Germans. Germany can only fight France through Belgium and in a moment we are back at all the old evil circumstances of the World War, with all its terrible consequences.

Put the thing very simply. The British want peace in Europe, peace because peace is essential to their own domestic existence, let alone prosperity, since the closing of the European markets brings ruin to British industry. To obtain that peace they are prepared to sacrifice Polish interests to Germany, just as they subordinated the interests of the small Balkan people to Turkish, when Turkey was a vital factor in British foreign policy in the Near East. A continuation of present European unrest, a repetition of the recent war any time in the next century means the ruin, not alone of Europe but of Great Britain itself.

The French on their part want security. This security can be obtained only by the construction and maintenance of a Poland sufficiently strong to bridge the wide and ever growing difference between German and French population. France, therefore, must support and maintain all Polish claims which have abasis in right or a relation to French necessities in the matter of Germany. If Poland is crushed, then France can no longer maintain herself against Germany, save as the British consent to an alliance and to an adoption of conscription—and the British will do neither.

As for the Germans, they will not accept Poland as it has been constructed, they would not have accepted any Poland which contained territory once included within German frontiers, although stolen by Prussian sovereigns in the past. And Poland, without such territory would be economically first and politically later, the mere creature of Germany, which would hold the Danzig gateway to the sea and possess all the clat, or most of it, which is essential to the development of Polish industry.

There is a nutshell, is the real situation with respect of Poland and the truth about British and French policies. This is the chaos into which we Americans have just come, after having staid out of European discussions for many months. If you read British newspapers you find great and always increasing irritation with the French, because of their championship of Poland. Stripped of all camouflage this means that Poland constitutes in British eyes a danger to world peace, a possible occasion for British participation unwillingly in a new world struggle. It is the fact of Poland that the British with their unerring instinct in foreign politics object to, because the fact of Poland constitutes the greatest single danger to European peace henceforth as far as one can see.

Read the French newspapers, again eliminating all the portions of the articles which deal with moral and sentimental issues and it will be seen that Poland is for France the cornerstone of the new Europe and French resentment at British policy which has been constant at the Paris Conference and since, grows out of the fact that, for the French Britain in her readiness to sacrifice Poland, seems in reality to be sacrificing France.

Actually European history to-day is beginning to revolve around a new pivot. New alliances are taking shape, now policies are coming to the surface, but most important of all political questions, accepting the reparations dispute as henceforth economic, which is a large assumption, is the British problem, of which the Upper Silesian dispute is only a detail.

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